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09/829,863	04/10/2001	G. Scott Mindrum	19054-1	7673

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EXAMINER
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TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2172

DATE MAILED: 05/07/2003

3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/829,863

Applicant(s)

MINDRUM, G. SCOTT

Examiner

Cam-Y T Truong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some \*   c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other:

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are pending in this Office Action.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-8 and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Himmel et al (USP 6208995).

“associating a remote computer readable storage location and a service operable to read and write to and from the location with a string associated with a good” as a web server, which is represented as a service, is associated with the original web page serves the web page which supports a respective action in the consumer hot list. The consumer hot list, which stores bookmarks, is presented as a remote computer readable storage location. The bookmarks contains savings, checking, balance inquiry, bill payment. The associated actions are the URLs for web pages, which provide the respective consumer action. The selection of any of these bookmarks would result in the retrieval of a web page, which would provide the listed action. The above information shows that the system contains the bookmarks of a consumer hot list and a web server to read and write to and from a consumer hot list with the URL associated with

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actions before allowing a user selecting any bookmark sets. A URL is presented as a string. An action such as saving is presented as a good (fig. 15, col. 19, lines 42-67; col. 20, lines 60-67);

"receiving a unique identifier from a user" as the user is prompted for password. Step 107 tests whether the password was entered successfully (col. 8, lines 20-23);

"granting remote access to at least a portion of the information to a remote user" as the web browser user can access any URL in the current active bookmark set (col. 11, lines 5-7) "wherein the remote user acquired identifying information from the good and has an access level sufficient to grant remote access" as the user is queried whether the bookmark set is to be password protected. The user is prompted for password, which becomes part of the bookmark set. The selection of the active bookmark set through the browser references menu is shown in fig. 4. In the step 151, the names of the selectable bookmark sets are displayed in tabular form by the browser. Those password protected may be marked by some indicia, e.g., an icon. In step 153, in response to user selection of a bookmark set to be active, the system retrieves password information for the bookmark set. Password is presented as the unique identifier. Password information, which is retrieved, is represented as identifying information to determine the password (col. 8, lines 40-60);

"wherein the service writes the information to the location" (col. 19, lines 42-67).

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Himmel fails to teach the claimed limitation "receiving from time to time information associated with the unique identifier from the user".

However, Himmel teaches that the user is queried whether the bookmark set is to be password protected. The user is prompted for the password, which becomes part of the bookmark set. Step 127 represents the creation of the bookmark set and the addition of its name into a menu of selectable bookmark sets. Once created, the users with the appropriate permissions can access the bookmark set. Visiting a different site automatically updates the consumer hot list request and action item. The bookmark of consumer list are saving, checking and balance inquiry. Since a user can access a different site any time, the system can receive from time to time bookmark set associated with user's password (col. 8, lines 40-47; col. 13, lines 30-35).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Himmel's teaching of the user is queried whether the bookmark set is to be password protected. The user is prompted for the password, which becomes part of the bookmark set. Step 127 represents the creation of the bookmark set and the addition of its name into a menu of selectable bookmark sets. Once created, the users with the appropriate permissions can access the bookmark set. Visiting a different site automatically updates the consumer hot list request and action item. The bookmark of consumer list are saving, checking and balance inquiry. Since a user can access a different site any time, the system can receive from time to time bookmark set

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associated with user's password in order to maintain or update data at any time via Internet.

As to claim 2, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "using the identifying information to determine the unique identifier and locate at least a portion of the information" as (col. 8, lines 40-47).

As to claim 3, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "categorizing the information into one or more categories" as (fig. 6a).

As to claim 4, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the unique identifier is associated with an entity or an event" as (col. 8, lines 26-27) .

As to claim 5, Himmel fails to teach the claimed limitation "wherein the unique identifier is associated with an entity which is a deceased person or animal". However, Himmel teaches presuming a user successfully enters a password. This password can be associated with a deceased person. The user can be use the password of the deceased person (col. 8, lines 26-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Himmel's teaching of presuming a user successfully enters a password in order to prevent unauthorized access.

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As to claim 6, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the good is a headstone" as explore the many sites of sears (fig. 15).

As to claim 7, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "rendering the information to electronic media or print media" as (fig. 15).

As to claim 8, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "wherein remote access occurs over the Internet using a browser" as (fig. 15).

As to claim 16, Himmel teaches the claimed limitations:

"distributing a unique identifier to a subscriber" as presuming the user successfully enters a password to access the system. This information shows that the system distributes a password to a user. Thus, a user can enter a password to access the system. Password is represented as a unique identifier. A user is presented as a subscriber (col. 8, lines 25-30) "associating logical storage with the unique identifier" as the system retrieves password information for the bookmark set. This information shows that the system has to store password in a storage of the system. Thus, the system can retrieves the password. Since the password is stored in the storage of the system, the password is associated with the storage of the system (col. 8, lines 53-55);

"warehousing the data" as web server contains bookmark sets (col. 15, lines 55-60);

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"wherein the unique identifier is determined by identifying information included in the request" as the user is queried whether the bookmark set is to be password protected. The user is prompted for password, which becomes part of the bookmark set. The selection of the active bookmark set through the browser references menu is shown in fig. 4. In the step 151, the names of the selectable bookmark sets are displayed in tabular form by the browser. Those password protected may be marked by some indicia, e.g., an icon. In step 153, in response to user selection of a bookmark set to be active, the system retrieves password information for the bookmark set. Password is presented as the unique identifier. Password information which is retrieved is represented as identifying information to determine the password (col. 8, lines 40-60).

Himmel fails to teach the claimed limitation "receiving from time to time data associated with the unique identifier; retrieving upon a remote request from time to time specific data associated with the unique identifier."

However, Himmel teaches that presuming the user successfully enters a password, a new bookmark file is allocated for the new bookmark set. At the time of the creation of the bookmark set, the user is prompted for a name for the set. A text descriptor for each bookmark is also added to bookmark list. The system tests each bookmark before adding each bookmark to a bookmark list. If not the user is prompted that there is not enough information to create a bookmark list. Each bookmark set is protected by a password. This information shows that the system receives any bookmark set whenever a user want to



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update the bookmark list. Also, the system has to retrieve a bookmark list before adding a bookmark to the list (col. 8, lines 25-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Himmel 's teaching of presuming the user successfully enters a password, a new bookmark file is allocated for the new bookmark set. At the time of the creation of the bookmark set, the user is prompted for a name for the set. A text descriptor for each bookmark is also added to bookmark list. The system tests each bookmark before adding each bookmark to a bookmark list. If not the user is prompted that there is not enough information to create a bookmark list. Each bookmark set is protected by a password in order to prevent a user to modify data without permission at any time and to update a data efficiently.

As to claim 17, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "preventing retrieval of the specific data if an access level associated with the request restricts the retrieval" as (col. 8, lines 45-67).

As to claim 18, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the unique identifier is associated with an entity or an event" as (col. 6, lines 61-63; col. 8, lines 54-55).

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As to claim 19, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation " wherein the identifying information is acquired from a user in connection with a good and the identifying information is embodied in the request" as (col. 10, lines 13-35).

As to claim 20, Himmel teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the request occurs over the Internet using a browser" as (col. 10, lines 13-20). Himmel fails to teach the claimed limitation "the identifying information is the name of a deceased entity". However, Himmel teach that the system retrieves password information based on user selecting. This password information can be the name of a deceased entity (col. 8, lines 50-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Himmel's teaching of retrieving information password in order to improve searching or retrieving a entity on the Internet system.

4. Claims 9-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkowski (USP 6064979).

As to claim 9, Perkowski teaches the claimed limitations:

"a string identifying a service acquired from a good" as each such IPSP server is assigned a static TCP/IP address and a unique domain name on the Internet. The IPSI server hosting the user-selected URLi receives the request from the IPSP server Sb and then provides the product or service information identified by the registered URLi. The above information indicates that each URL

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is uniquely identified a server acquired from a product. URL is represented as a string (col. 9, lines 10-15; col. 14, lines 50-55);

“a tag uniquely identifying an entity or an event” as trade/service marks such as Power Mac and Crest identify Apple Computer, Inc. Cupertino, Calif. And Proctor & Gamble. Power Mac is represented as tag (fig. 2A1);

“a computer readable medium associated and controlled by the service and logically segmented to house information associated with the tag” as (col. 6, lines 25-47);

“access to at least a portion of the information upon a request” as (col. 19, lines 40-55).

“an access set of executable instructions operable to receive and store the information on the computer readable medium” as the system automatically soliciting companies to register their product and services with the databases of such IPSD servers in order that product and service related information of a multimedia nature. The relational type IPSI Registrant database maintained by each IPSD server. This information shows that the system has included an access set of executable instructions operable to maintain or store products of registered companies on databases (col. 5, lines 52-58; col. 6, lines 25-47).

Perkowski fails to teach the claimed limitations “wherein the request includes identifying information used by the access set of executable instructions to determine the tag”. However, Perkowski teaches that if you do not know the UPC number associated with the product you are looking for, then simply enter the trademark used in connection with the particular product and/or company

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name of the manufacture. Then click request, and wait for the display for the display of the list of web locators URLs at which the desired product information can be found. Each product is associated with 12 digit UPC number, trademark and/or company name. Thus, whenever the system uses a trademark and a company name to determine a product, the system can determine UPC number of each product. UPC number of product is represented as tag. A trademark and a company name are represented as identifying information (col. 20, lines 30-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of if you do not know the UPC number associated with the product your are looking for, then simply enter the trademark used in connection with the particular product and/or company name of the manufacture. Then click request, and wait for the display for the display of the list of web locators URLs at which the desired product information can be found. Each product is associated with 12 digit UPC number, trademark and/or company name. Thus, whenever the system uses the a trademark and company name to determine product, the system can determine UPC number of each product in order to improve searching/retrieving a product or service on Internet easily and efficiently.

As to claim 10, Perkowski teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the identifying information is acquired from the good" as (col. 10, lines 60-67).

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As to claim 12, Perkowski teaches the claimed limitation "an interface set of executable instructions operable to interact with the access set of executable instructions and the request" as (col. 20, lines 20-55).

As to claim 13, Perkowski teaches the claimed limitation, wherein the interface set of executable instruction is operable to be included with a browser" as (fig. 1A).

As to claim 14, Perkowski teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the good is a headstone" as (fig. 1A). Perkowski fails to teach the claimed limitation and the tag is a deceased person or animal". However, Perkowski teaches that twelve digit UPC number is assigned to the product or service. A user can use UPC number to search a product. Each UPC number is presented as a product. Thus, it obvious that each UPC number can be a deceased person or animal. In this case, UPC number is represented as tag (col. 20, lines 38-42).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of twelve digit UPC number is assigned to the product or service. A user can use UPC number to search a product. Each UPC number is presented as a product. Thus, it obvious that each UPC number can be a deceased person or animal in order to improve searching/retrieving a product or service on Internet easily and efficiently.

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As to claim 15, Perkowski fails to teach the claimed limitation "wherein the identifying information is a name of the deceased". However, Perkowski teaches trademark and/or company name are used to identify a product. Thus, it is obvious that identifying information is a name of the deceased (col. 20, lines 20-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of teaches trademark and/or company name are used to identify a product in order to improve searching/retrieving a product or service on Internet easily and efficiently.

5. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Perkowski (USP 6064979) in view of Himmel.

As to claim 11, Perkowski discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 9, except the claimed limitation "an authentication set of executable instructions operable to intercept the request and grant or deny access based on an access level associated with the request". However, Perkowski teaches that a user can enter a trademark and/or company name to search a product on Internet (col. 20, lines 40-55). Also, Himmel teaches that the system administrator or parent, who allows less privileged users limited access to the Internet. Those web sites outside the active set require special password permission to access (col. 7, lines 10-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Himmel's teaching of the system

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administrator or parent, who allows less privileged users limited access to the Internet. Those web sites outside the active set require special password permission to access to Perkowski's system in order to protect data or product without modifying or editing.

***Conclusion***

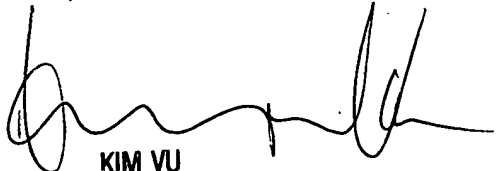
6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure  
Gupta et al (USP 6487538).

***Contact Information***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam-Y Truong whose telephone number is (703-605-1169). The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 8:00AM to 4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu, can be reached on (703-305-4393). The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)-746-7239 (formal communications intended for entry), or: (703)-746-7240 (informal communication labeled PROPOSED or DRAFT).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703-305-3900).

  
KIM VU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100